If our friends who favor us with mamuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases sendistamps for that purpose.

The Democracy and the Tariff-A. Digest. 1802-TER PROFITS Demograts say that protection is unconstitutions.

fraud, robbery. Propose a tariff for sevenue only. Peo-ple steet Mr. Cleveland and Dendocratto Congress on distinct understanding that thereshall be a tariff for revenue only. 1892-THE RECEIP PROWIES. Democrate make a tarif full of pretection. Mr. Clevetand certifies to the beauty of this anconstitutional and fraudulent bill, and applauds robbing the people for the benefit of the few, by means of a free list and protective duties; also applauds screwing by

persons who have any tucoms "derived from certain 1804-THE SPECIMENTS.

those other war taxes, the internal taxes, and re

Is the settlement between the people and the Demi eratic party likely to be satisfactory to the latter, if the people believe they have been guiled, and that the Chi-eago platform was only a confidence man suisab roll?

#### Let Us Know This Now!

It certainly is in order, regardless of Mr. CLEVELAND's obligation to submit immediately to the Senate all the official papers in the Hawaii case, for the President to explain tersely to the public, by an additional State paper or by letter to some personal friend, what he meant in this extraordipary portion of his last message:

"With a view of accomplishing this result [Learness Land's restoration; within the constitutional limits excentive power, our Minister at Honolulu has received appropriate instructions."

Beyond approaching the existing Government of Hawaii with the draft of a new treaty, the President couldn't constitutionally direct Minister William to so much as whisper to President Dong, or to man, woman, or child in the Sandwich Islands, Mr. CLEVELAND'S desire to see Mr. Dole subverted. Has Mr. WILLIS the copy of a treaty by which the Provisional Government is to agree to go out of existence? Such arrangements have been consummated in history, but only through one party bribing the officials of the other side to betray their trust.

Who ever heard of a Government destroying itself on application? What was the truth about these instructions within 'constitutional limits"? Mr. CLEVELAND should not wait for a colossal correspondence to be collected and systematized. Let the public understand this particular mystery about Mr. WILLIS's instructions without delay.

#### They Must Be Heeded.

The workingmen employed in manufactories in different parts of the Union are their interests shall be protected, and to denounce the tariff of Prof. Wilson as not affording the protection to which they are entitled in such a measure. Their objections are reasonable, and it is

reasonable that they should make them. A tariff based on the principle of protection is destructive to industry if it does not to the popular outery for relief from intolfollow the principle consistently and with | erable fiscal burdens. equal justice to every industry. It must look after all industrial interests if it looks after any. If it interferes for the protection of all. Otherwise it becomes a monstrosity of class legislation.

The Wilson bill provides for a strictly protective tariff. Instead of destroying the cordance with the pledge of the Democratic party, it preserves that principle. Having retained protection, the people therefore demand with justice that the new tariff shall teriff is to be amended only, instead of being demolished wholly, the new tariff should be an improvement on the old as a measure of protection; it should give better and more equal protection.

Otherwise the people, already betrayed the new tariff as a measure of even greater injustice than, and transfer to it the contariff as the culminating atrocity of class legislation. Once you begin with protecagainst foreign competition by a tariff, the protection must be sufficient; and it must takes to give it.

Every industry not sufficiently protected by the Wilson tariff is right, accordingly, so as to guard its interests; and justice requires that the change shall be made. As a tariff for protection, it must be made truly and equally protective.

The honest way would be to throw it aside wholly, and to construct the tariff the Right, it cannot long stand, as we have for revenue only, which the Democratic said, in the present Chamber, where there party promised and the people voted for. Then there could be no just complaints from any except the Republican minority. wedded to the unconstitutional principle of protection. It is a perilous thing to abandon political principle, and the party guilty of such treachery puts itself in a very embarrassing situation, as we see now in the case of the Wilson tariff.

## The Precarlous French Ministry.

Events have justified the fear caused by the prolonged delay in the formation of a Cabinet, that the majority possessed by the Opportunists and Moderates at the opening of the French Chamber of Deputies would be split up into sections and groups, and rendered as difficult as it was in the last Parliament. It will be remembered that after the general election it was generally accepted as a fact that the Opportunists and Moderates, who collectively constituted the supporters of M. DUPUY, would have a majority in the new Chamber, even without the help of the so-called "rallied" Reablicans, and that, with the assistance of the latter, their majority would exceed a hundred. How different is the position of the Cabinet headed by M. CASIMIR-PERIER is clear from the result of two significant divisions; and an analysis of the votes cast on those occasions indicates that hereafter the new Premier will be even weaker than

The voting power of the Cabinet has been subjected to two tests. First, on a proposal for amnesty to political offenders and to the workman imprisoned for acts of violence committed in connection with recent This proposal the Government seconded in defeating by a majority of only thirty-one. Subsequently came the election of a President of the Chamber, and sovereign himself. the Ministry put forward as its candidate ex-Premier DUPUY, who beat his opponent. M. Barason, by just thirty-eight votes. That is to say, on either of these divisions, alde to the other would have driven the

he has found himself this week.

Cabinet out of office. In the recent Parliamentary history of France there is scarcey an instance of a government's exhibiting such weakness in its earliest appeals to the Chamber. One cannot belp suspecting that nothing saved the Cabinet from demolition. except the fact that M. Casimin-Périer Is a man who has a multitude of friends and but few personal enemies, and that consequently, many waverers were reluctant to humili-

ate him on the threshold of his official life. However, it is when the votes are analyzed that the prospects of the new Cabinet seem most deeply overcast. On both of the divisions mentioned, the Premier's Opportunist and Moderate supporters were assisted not only by the "railled" Republicans, but by most of the members of the monarchical Right. Had the Monarchists voted solidly against him, he would have been forced to resign. This is a deplorable predicament for a Prime Minister supposed to personify the Republican cause. On the one hand he cannot obtain the steady backing of the Monarchists without concessions which, as a loyal Republican, he could not consent to make; on the other hand, the obligations under which they have already placed him have exposed him to be stigmatized by the Radicals as an Oriennist in disguise. Nor is it easy to repel the stigma when one considers that, since the accession of M. GREYY to the Presidency, M. CASIMIR-PERIER IS the first Prime Minister to whose maintenance in office the support of the Orleanist faction has been indispensable.

It looks as if M. CASIMIR-PERIER had sacrificed his own prospects of the Presidency without improving those of M. CARNOT for reflection to that office.

#### The Situation in Italy.

The collapse of the Cabinet formed by Signor Zanardelli, who is acknowledged, even by his opponents, to be a man of stainless integrity as well as of great ability, has much augmented the gravity of the Italian crisis. Where he failed it is unlikely that Signor FARINI, the President of the Senate, should succeed; for, at such a functure, the Prime Minister ought to be drawn from the Chamber of Deputies, which is the storm centre, being far more sensitive than the upper House to the currents of popular feeling and opinion. It would be even more idle to hope for a stable majority in the present Chamber of Deputies, if the Premiership were given to Signor Sabacco, who, like his fellow members of the Centre, insists, not on a reduction, but on an increase of taxation. There was good ground for Signor ZANARDELLI'S conviction that, if the King will not permit an appeal at this time to the constituencies, but is resolved to govern through the existing Chamber, the Cabinet must needs be drawn from the so-called monarchical Left, composed of Deputies who call themselves Radicals, but at the same time proholding mass meetings to demand that fess loyalty to the Savoyard dynasty. The members of the Left would have supported ZANARDELLI's proposal to cut down the appropriation for the army by at least \$4,000 .-000, and the expenditure on the navy by about \$2,000,000. They foresee clearly enough the difficulty of obtaining a seat at the next general election, without some concessions

ZANARDELLI would have been permitted by King HUMBERT to make, would tection of any, it must interfere for the pro- by no means satisfy the Italian people, or those Deputies who at present most faithfully reflect their wishes. The members of the advanced Left who drove Signor Giolitri out of office in spite principle of the McKinley tariff, in ac- of his ostensible majority, contend that a reduction, not of \$6,000,000, but of \$20,000,000, is the minimum proposal which ought to be entertained. It is true that such a shrinkage of revenue would involve the curtailfollow it out consistently. If the McKinley | ment of the Italian standing army by two army corps. So much the better, say the extreme Radicals; for the patriots who promoted the consolidation of Italy under the house of Savoy did so in the hope of enfoying peace and prosperity as well as liberty, and not with any expectation of seeing by the Democratic Congress, will denounce their country transformed into a camp. They maintain, moreover, that the fiscal burdens might be still further diminished. demnation they decreed on, the McKinley if the whole system of disbursement and administration were not rotten with embezzlement and fraud. They assert that tion you must go to the logical end, the same Ministers and Deputies who conor provoke the popular indignation. If nived at the swindling of banking institudomestic industry is to be protected tions, have habitually condoned similar acts of malfeasance in every department of the civil and military service. The ultimate be general, without discrimination, or it object, therefore, of the advanced Left, will be disastrous to the party which under- made up of men who are either Socialists or Jacobin Republicans, is a merciless renovation of the whole machinery of government from the smallest tax-collecting bureau up in demanding that the bill shall be amended | to the steps of the throne; and it is growing every day more doubtful whether the throne itself will remain standing.

Whether a new Cabinet shall be construct-

The concessions, however, which Signor

ed by Signor Farini or Signor Saracco, or any other representative of the Centre and is a large majority against any aggravation of taxation. Nor could any but a short lease of life be expected for a Government intended, as was Signor Zanardelli's, to rest exclusively on the monarchical Left, a party already disorganized and demoralized, as was shown by its fallure to sustain Signor Giolatti. With very few exceptions, of which Signor Foarts is one, the members of this large section are either bankrupt in character or deficient in Parliamentary experience and influence. A considerable proportion of them were implicated by the report of the Commission in the banking frauds, either as participants of the plunder or as compounders of felony and accessories after the fact. Why, then, that thus the task of government would be it may be asked, since neither the monarchical Left, nor the Centre and the Right, afford materials for the construction of a stable Cabinet, does not the sovereign give up the attempt to govern through a disgraced and discordant Chamber, dissolve Parliament, and order a new general election? The answer is that King HUMBERT would be extremely reluctant to appeal to the electors at this juncture. Difficult as it is to deal with the present Chamber of Deputies, its successor will prove even more in tractable, for no one doubts that three times as many Socialists and Jacobin Republicana will be returned by the constituencies. Suppose, however, that while, on the one hand, King HUMBERT persists in refusing to order a new general election, on the other hand no Minister acceptable to the Crown shall show himself able to command a stable majority in the Chamber of Deputies. Then the species of crisis would result which in France compelled President GREVY to resign, and which in Italy would divert the flood of

We are likely to see stirring times in Italy during the winter now begun, and international questions may arise which will require the American Ambassador to exa transfer of some twenty votes from one | hibit unusual abilities. The guarantee of his possessing such abilities should be forth-

impotent and offensive Ministers to the

Government appointing him not by his pocketbook but by his brains.

#### The Governor and the Trampe

Our old friend, the Hon, L. D. LEWEL-LING, Governor of Kansas, and chosen oracle of its Populists, has come forth from his adytum and spoken words that will thrill the soul of every man who has conservative scruples against working for a living. lie has issued an "executive letter," which we print this morning, as another document in the history of Populism in Kansas, a letter in defence of the constitutional liberties of tramps. It appears that, in his opinion, these wanderers in the land of idlesse are wronged and outraged by the enforcement of certain vagrancy laws and municipal ordinances, which he pronounces unconstitutional, and practically directs Police Com-

missioners throughout Kansas to disregard. If the Populist Governor of Kansas should be reminded that it is not the duty of an executive officer to set aside the laws he is charged to enforce, or to decide whether legislation is unconstitutional or not, he would probably fall back upon the doctrine of a "higher law," and a "moral right '

superior to constitutional limitations. We ask respectful perusal for this epochmaking production of LEWELLING'S. For the benefit of those of our readers who know not LEWELLING, and may be inclined to ask if he is a crazy man, we would say again that he lives in Kansas, is a very great man in Kansas, and is no more crazy than many other Populists at present not in straitjackets.

The deficiency must be met, at least tem-erarily, by an increase of internal revenue taxes in

Why not meet it by a tariff for revenue only levied on coffee, tea, sugar, and so on?

We must hope that Commissioner SENNER is keeping the statistics of the outgoing steerage passengers of this year. Those that we have been able to procure thus far are incomplete; but they are sufficient to convince us that the number of immigrants who, on account of the hard times, have returned to the countries from which they came, has been greatly exaggerated. We do not believe that they have numbered more than 100,000 all told; and a large portion of this number are Italians who are in the habit of going to their native country for the winter and returning here in the spring. The ships running between New York and foreign ports have carried away from here this year just about three times the number of steerage passengers carried in other recent years. About one-half of them all have been British and German immigrants. As many as 7,000 of these left us last month. The Majestic, when she took her departure from this port on Wednesday, had 1,200 Welshmen, Englishmen, and Scotchmen in her steerage They had been disappointed in this country. The Weish miners had been thrown out of work in various localities.

Because of his awful chirography Mr. Gran-sy was a diregular or at the hands of the compositor and proof readet.—Recal Becald.

This is a mistake. The very hadness of his handwriting, and the affection of the printers for the old man, made them much more careful in setting up his articles than in setting those of any other writer. His proofs were habitually among the cleanest in the office.

The Mexican Government has made an appropriation for the continuance of work upon the inter-oceanic railroad across the lethmus of Tehuantepec. The completion of the line has been delayed on account of the lack of funds, but the engineers now give promise that it can be made ready for traffic by the year 180%. There is an idea prevalent in Mexico that the Americans desire to impede the progress of the work, in the interest of the Nicaragua Canal. This idea is erroneous. We favor the Tehuantepec railroad. It will be advantageous to American as well as to Mexican commerce. It cannot make any less necessary to the world the construction of the Nicaragua ship canal

Let us all hope that those two Berlin doctors who are "preparing an antidote to diphtheria, and are confident of its success." have some reason for their confidence. There can be no foolery in this case, no deception that can last for a week. If they have found a true antidote, all the world will very soon know of it, and be grateful for it. We cannot say that we like the confidence in which they indulgs while they are preparing it, and before t has been satisfactorily tested in practice. They are said to be colleagues of Prof. Koch. the bacilli killer, and that is in their favor. We had cause to hope at one time last year

that a New York bacteriologist was within sight of something useful against diphtheria; but we must confess to disappointment, for diphtheria is as prevalent and as fatal as ever.

## THE DEMOCRATIC PLEDGE.

The Tariff Law Must Be the One for Which the Country Voted, for Bevenue Only,

From the American Economical The President says "that a tariff measure has been repared on the lines anguested in his measure. His measure was not before the delegates at Chicago in 1892, and therefore is not to be considered in framing a new Tariff bill. If any such measure is to be brought before the country and become a law, it must be framed upon the tariff plank of the Democratic platform, upon which President Cleveland and a majority of the Ways and Means Committee were elected, and that was a tariff for revenue only; otherwise it will be a new measure upon which the country has not voted. but should have the right to vote.

President Cleveland and a majority of the members of the committee have prepared and submitted a tariff that will not provide revenue enough to meet the expenses of the Government; but they have been co pelled to embrace in their plan a few additional to ternal revenue taxes, including a small fax upon in comes derived from certain corporate investments."
There was nothing of this sort " Chiquest or advocated at Chicago when Mr. Cisveland one nominated to the office of President. He has now clearly gone beyond the principles upon which he was elected.

## Alabama's Man of Besting.

From the Domine News.

The Hon, J. C. Rich, after being strongly and generally solicited to offer for the Majoralty of the city of Mo-hice for the third term, has declined. This means that Mr. Rich is positively and unmistakably a cambidate for Governor, and that, if any other gentleman now named or that may bereafter be named, for that office is elected, he will have to defeat the Mobilian. In this we again retaind our readers that Grover Seveland went from the office of Mayor of Buffalo to that of Chief Executive of the Emptre States that Grover is a large man physically and a giant men-tally; that he weers a number seven sine and a num-ber seventien coller; that he has an exceedingly handsome wife and two girl children, and is foud of a and is withat a man of Fore administrative activity in all these things, except the Brai named, Mr. Rich is the counterpart of Mr. Cleveland, and it is a prophecy predicted of certain almost infallible facts and of ditions, that he too will follow the son in ine of M Folsom from the Mayor's office to the State House.

## Arton, the Crack of '94.

From the Spirit of the Times. Budd Boble in a recent interview expressed the desoled opinion that arion, 1975; had not touched his speed timit. He thus gave his viewer "I am frank to say that I think his chances of besting 2004 next season are better than those of any horse, not excepting Directum. My reasons are based on the performances of this year, under what I know to have been unfavorable circumstances. Directum, uniquestionably the best horse in a race that was out this fall. Was trained all the winter, and came out in first-class shape at the spening of the season. Arion, after a spendid season as a two-year old, which he slessed with the world's record of 2:108g, did nothing last year and after a late public disgust and indignation from the season in the stud, was hastly prepared for this sea. son's work and lost form through the burried condi-moning. He is the horse that will prove the sensation of 1894, and I do not think his 2:07% is near his limit."

## Bight You Arel

From the Western Liberal, Lordsburg, How Mts. Two Sees has many good qualities, but the Chief of these is its Americanism. Its aditorials on the Ha-wallan question would make a good taxtbook for the

coming in the proof that he has served the IRE REV. DR. GULICK CONFIRMS

The Trath About the Overthrow of Littee. halant Told by Two Honest Mon.

From the Rochaster Post-Empress. In 1887 King Kalakaus took a bribs of \$70,-000 in gold for a license to sell optum in the islands. The gold was carried to the palace in bags, and was expended by the King for his personal uses. Then he sold the license to another party for a larger sum and refused to return the \$70,000 to the first purchaser. These acts marked the cuimination of a corrupt and disgraceful reign. There was an uprising of the people. The more energetic were determined to put an and to the monarchy; but the conservative men said: "Let the monarehy be tried once more under new restric-And so incapable and dishonest Mintions." isters were dismissed and a new Constitution

was framed. Kalakaua died in 1800 and his sister Liliuo kalani succeeded to the throne. She had disapproved of her brother's assent to the reform Constitution of 1887. In 1889 she had plotted for the overthrow of his Government. When she became Queen she united her fortunes with the oplum and lottery rings and began intrigues against the people. Minister Ste Yous savs:

" Deep in the conspiracy to remove the Wilcox-Jones Ministry, whom all the best men of the Islands wished to continue, she signed the jottery and optum bills, appointed to her Cabinet the men who had been the chief parties in bribing the lottery bill through the Legislature, and followed this with an attempted coup of door, calling a worthly as mob of retainers to her assist-ance, trying to proclaim a Constitution giving her arbitrary power, overturning an incorruptible Suprem Court, and giving to herself the appointment of nev Juiges. This was saturday, Jan. 14, 1893. From that hour the Hawaiian monarchy was dead, and no resto ration is possible, except by the exercise of some out ide and fereign force. At the date of her downfall Liliuokalani was without the sympathy and aid of the best of the native Hawaiians and of nearly all the re-spectable and responsible white residents of the

In regard to the landing of the troops Mn. Stevens says:

" amid the exciting events in Honelula following the evolutionary attempts of Lillustaiani to proclaim a despotic Constitution, by which she flung away her erown, a small force of marines and sallors was landed from the United States ship hoston as a precautionary atep for the protection of American life and property, and as a safeguard against night Incendiariem etimi lated by the hope of plunder, greatly feared by many of the best citizens. This was doing precisely what had been repeatedly done in previous exciting days in ionotalo, during a period running pack many years The men of the Boston came on shore nearly fifty hours after the fail of the Queen, in whose defence no effective aid was offered by those who had surrounded her in her carnival of immorality and official corruption. The naval commander and the United States Minister earnestly sought to faithfully carry out the prior rules of the legation, especially those contained in the last Instructions issued to the United States Minister and naval commander by Secretary Bayard, July 12, 1887. Neither by force, threats, nor intimidation did the United States officials oppose the failen Queen or aid the Provisional Government, the latter being supported by the same men, with now increased numbers who found it imperatively necessary to take despotion power from King Kalakana in 1887, by the adoption of the reform Constitution, and who crushed out the Wilcox rebellion in 1889. All assertions to the con. trary as to the action of the United States officials and marines are absolutely untrue and certain to be swept aside by time and history, however plausibly stated and however strongly these assertions may be sup ported by the perjured testimony of persons deeply compromised by the vices and unlawful actions of which they had been guilty before Lituokalant lost her throne.

Every statement made by Minister Stevens in this paragraph is corroborated by the statements of the Rev. Thomas L. Gulick, pastor of the Foreign Church on Maui, Sandwich Islands, published in this paper, and while some suspicion may attach to the testimony of Mr. Stevens, on the ground of personal and partisan bias, there is every presumption in favor of the evidence this reverend gentleman gives, for he is a man of the highest character, speaking from personal knowledge, and free, apparently, from political interest. It was on baturday, Jan. 14, that the Queen was dethroned. Dr. Gulick says:

"During Saturday, Sunday, and Monday the city was full of threats of violence, bloodshed, and incen-diarisms American lives and property were in most manifest danger. The only possible course for the American Minister, in obedience to the wise instructions which he had received, was to bring the Ameri can marines ashers, as had repeatedly been done on previous occasions. He did so, distributing them at three different points, but the troops were commanded to remain perfectly passive as between the contestants

That the Minister and the troops were thus nanteal s overwhelmingly proved by three facts: First more than twenty hours after the marines had come ashers, power, having the Government building, the archives, the freasury, and 600 hayonets behind it, the few forces of Marshal Wilson being surrounded in the sation house, the Queen's Ministers came to John L. Mievens and asked him to use the American forces to remainte the Queen on the throne which she had destroyed. Second the Queen surrendered to the Provisional Government, not to the United States Minister. It was all an afterthought to say that they were overburns by the American forces Third, when the Provisional Government became the de facto Government it was recognized not only by the representative of America, but by the representatives at the islands of nearly if not quite all other Govern ments, not excepting that of England, and not a single one of these representatives made the slightest com-plaint that the Queen had been overthrown by America and not by her own subjects. They would have to stantly protested if there had been any opportunity

There is much talk about "righting the wrong " done in Hawaii; but the probability is that no wrong was done there except on the part of the Queen. She was dethroned, so far as the facts appear, by her subjects because she had been profligate and corrupt, because she had given nothing but bad government, because she tried to abrogate the Constitution she had sworn to obey, and because she endeavored to substitute a Constitution which would have made her a despot.

The idea that it is the duty of the United States to put such a Queen back on her throne is simply preposterous.

#### As It Looks to a Sturdy Democrat. From the Burghed Times.

Minister Willis is again heard from. He has evidently "struck a horse," as the miners say when the veins of the metal run out, and a rock rises in front of them. He holds the situation in aberance, and will preserve the peace till he gets further instructions from Washington. He says contingencies have arisen which neither he nor the Administration understood when his instructions were given to him. Hence he will not carry out his instructions (for seating the Queen, we suppose) till further instructed from Washington.

Possibly it may be a more serious matter to reseat the Queen and her licentious court than was imagined. Placing debauched queens on thrones is a work our Uncle Samuel has not been accustomed to, and it is an awkward task. If it is to be done, let the old man put on his gloves, so as not to soil his hands.

The Grammar of the Messaur. To run Entries or Top School of Agency of Tan Spa's regular readers and extract attracts would be gird indeed to see on the brightest newspaper pure in the world as edited a strict on "The aranmar of the Message." In one place Mr. Cintelant says "The United States have." Ac., and he garnine and honzies the Queen's American English in a measure of course in zeaders of good thats and never editectation. E. M. II.

Never mind the grammar of it. The grammar is not the worst or most important thing in the message requiring attention just at present.

## According to the New Light.

of good tasts and proper aducation

NEW YORK, Dec. &.

From the Lynchburg Daily Advance. A protectionist Democrat is a contradiction in terms. One might as well talk about an honest thief, or a sweet and wholesome ceasion. The basic principle of Democracy is the equality of all citizens before the law. Protection violates this principle and contradicts the homocratic platform which denounces protection as robbery.

# Inclined to Exceed the Limit.

No. Lanks (the new bearder)—France beig me on another portion of the wild dust, him. Film. Mrs. Film: this landledy;—I am corry, Mr. Lanks, but Share in a limit to blab Siting some.

AN AUTUMN EXHIBITION.

Paintings at the Academy of Bestga, The half dozen paintings that will first claim the attention of the visitor who strolls through the galleries of the Academy of Design will fill his vision with a blinding sense of intense orange lights and vivid blues. Before the three large canvases by the venerable George Inness he will be constrained to shade his eyes with his hand, especially before No. 60, "Sunset." In which the day is ending in a blaze of place, temperad in its dazzling effulgence by the foliage of great trees in the foreground, through the leaves of which it burns its way In this painting, as in "Breezy Day," No. 100, and "Evening Sunlight," No. 240, the painter's latest manner appears to be marred by a crudity of vivid blues and contrasting greens in sky and foliage. They appear to be open

to the auspicion of enrelesaness. Mr. Homer Martin's "Landscape," No. 221, is beautiful in color and sentiment, but the bright yellow in the clouds will be apt to impress one as decorative rather than truthful. The landscape is barren and brown, with a sky line of intense indigo, above which rises over all this floating eanopy of blue and canary yellow. The third of the artists to commend attention by reason of profligacy of color is Mr. Thomas Moran, whose "Venice," No. 191, is finely painted, but is too scenic in its fairy splender. It is to such a scene as this that Aladdin might have been translated by the power of his magic lamp or the brush of the late Mr. Turner, E. A.

Of the 280 paintings or more in the exhibition the worst are by a few members of the Academy. If their contributions were to be passed upon by the jury, and admitted upon their merits, some half a dozen of these privfleged pioneers would be retired to the congenial occupation of "doing" portraits of respectable old gentlemen of means, or outchromoing the autumnal foliage of the banks of the Hudson River.

One of the most beautiful pictures in the exhibition is that by Mr. John La Farge, "The Peak of Mauna Loa, from Uponohu Hay." No. 163. The distant and lofty peak towers like an leeberg, softened in outline by the lovely haza that autolds the whole seems down almost to the trees in the foreground, which the sunlight transforms into the colors of the rainbow. There is a wonderfully poetle sentiment in the flumination of the misty scene, which is perfectly painted.

Two fancies in the realm of the unreal are

bow. There is a wonderfully poetle sentiment in the illumination of the misty scene, which is perfectly painted.

Two fancies in the realm of the unreal are Mr. Church's "Twilight," No. 170, and Mr. Marpard's "Thalassa," No. 170, Mr. Church's idyl has to do with his faithful wiss-eyed owl and his lovely maid in illusion, who, sitting upon the back of the flying old with her twilight torch, sails on through a tutti-frutil atmosphere into the night. Mr. Mavnard's Mermaid floats sleeping upon her back in the frothing crest of a breaking wave, a very beautiful young woman down to her waist, and thereby hangs a tail.

Miss Mary L. Macomber's "Love's Lament." No. 150, the winged Love bending in tears over the pink-draped figure is agreeable in color but of her customary mosale manner. Mr. Sarony's pastol, "I syche." No. 84, is a graceful composition, the lovely figure of the sitting girl being seen in profile against the light which illumines her bended neck and contour. A similar effect of light is seen in the sweet-faced child by Joseph H. Boston, "A Child's Frofile," No. 157.

Mr. Whittemore is represented by a charming portrait of a young girl in pink, the face demurely turned to the siectator. It is beautifully painted. The "head of a young girl," No. 168, that Mr. William Thorne has painted is charming, not more by reason of the skill of the artist than by his fortunate choice of a lovely model. There is a little canvas called "Spring," No. 171, by Mr. Itving Wiles, that is well worth hunting out from its corner in the south gallery. A ligure of a young girl in a low-toned orange drapory, extremely deadless, is reaching for a branch of apple blossoms. It is graceful in sentiment and composition and very agreeable in mior. Mr. Childe Thorne, No. 200, contrived very civerity to make a decorative picture out of his stitudy of direct and reflected lights failing through and between the leaves of a tree upon the face of his sitne. It is perhaps more a study than a picture, because it has no other aim than this, to p

are interesting in character and execution. In "Hard Lines," No. 210, the old darky poring over a book is drawn with a certain sureness, and the old man's face is full of puzzled expression, but in the painting he would seem to have overdone in decomposing his shadows into the crude primaries of the prism. His "Chloe," No. 123, on the other hand, a small full-length figure of an old negro woman, is delightful in color, character, and modelling, and it is one of the really fine bits in the exhibition.

full-length figure of an ohl negro woman, is delightful in color, character, and modelling, and it is one of the really fine bits in the exhibition.

Mr. Louis Moeller has wen distinction as a painter of character groups in which he has told his anecdote with very great eleverness. They have heretofore been painted almost in miniature and with a fine feeling for realistic finish. In his "Grace." No. 6% and "His Lucky Day." No. 64, he has launched upon canvases much too big for his method, with a result that the faults of his paliting ane greatly magnified. The former represents an old couple and their daughter at table with bowed heads, and the other is a picture of a boastful fisherman exhibiting his day's catch. The faces are droil and careful studies of character and as such are wholly successful, but his fish are of leather and the texture of the work is not good. "Best That!" No. 114, is smaller and more nearly in Mr. Moeller's accepted style. Mr. Charles X. Harris has a carefully finished picture of the same character. "isame of Euchre." No. 72, in which the shining haid head of one of the onlocers at the game may be regarded as a line achievement in still-life painting. No collection of story-telling paintings would be complete without semething from Mr. J. G. Brown, and this profile chronicler of newsboy incidents is on hand. His "Italiana Americana." No. 22t, is meant to show the strained relations existing between rival hootblacks of the two races. Their faces are expressive of deadiy and eternal samity. In "Act in it." No. 1.14, he has chosen school children, and the theme of his epic valuring is the rivalry of two gallants of 9 for the not very fair hand of a blooming lady of 8 years. Mr. Jared B. Flagg calls his shudy of a model in flowing Greek drapery. The Letter. No. 274, A piece of paper has been less curely inserted between her ingers in order to milk from the next and sleeves a pear the head and from the next and sleeves a pear the head and from the next and sleeves a pear the head and from t

Evans, is a highly finished dream of a light green satingown aurroundestby cussions, and from the neck and sleeves appear the head and hands of a girl twanging a mandelin.

"A Chilly Day." No. 118, by Francis C. Jones, a charming little size in wellow warm-ing her hands at an open freeplace: Mr. Will H. Low's "Huntress, No. 118, a girl in an Empire gown chasing butterflies in a garden: Mrs. Dixon's strongly painted and beautifully characterized but artificially posed young man in grief. "There is o'er betended, but lies

characterized but artificially posed foung woman in grist. "There is No Fireside, flow-sower belended, but his time yearant Chair." No. 130, and the graceful and well-painted figures by Carroll Beakwith. "Lady Writing." No. 270. Whilam Morgan, "Dreaming." No. 270. Whilam Morgan and devery rainters as Carleton Wiggins. J. H. Budith Marie Guise Newcemb, L. Carle, and Thomas H. Craig, with a sheep pleature by the Larran called "Twilight Mist." No. 272. in which the foy-like cloud bangs across a country lane after nightfull with beautiful effect.

Mr. H. C. Minor has rainted a cod but effective Moonlight off No. 272. in which the foy-like cloud bangs across a country lane after nightfull with beautiful effect.

Mr. Rohn and Mr. Carlton Chapman contribute delightful marines. Mr. teorem M. M. Morgard, Mr. Hischnell and Mr. J. J. Neoli also have seaccast views of merit, and Mr. Sames C. Tyler shows a spirited and broszy picture of "Piring borsemon." No. 28.

Mr. Krisseman Van Eiton in his "Spring Moreing "No. 104 shows a winding woodland stream in wheat the sun is reflected dazgingly. Hr Bolton sones. Mr. Ishn. Mr. Harry Faton, Mr. Bruce (Tane, Mr. Neoli Mr. Frederick Roston, Mr. John willard laught, Mr. Wt. Fither, Mr. Charles P. Grispe Mr. Charles H. Frey No. 284. While Artist of Mr. Franko O'Shaa a most full longth, and is dignified but sombre in its slade velvet draper. Mr. Jared B. Flagg's portrait of a lady." No. 10, and "bertrait of the conventional old hashioned sort by T. W. Wood, P. N. A., J. Marbe, and of a young woman in pink satin, No.

AN EXTRAORDINARY DOCUMENT. The Populat Sovernor of Rances Writes Message About Tramps,

To All Boards of Police Commissioners : In the reign of Elizabeth the highway were filled with throngs of the unemployed poor, who were made to "move on," and were semetimes brutally whipped, sometimes summarily hanged, as "stordy vagrants," "incorrigible vagabonds." In France, just previous to the revolution, the punishment of being poor and out of work was, for the first offence, a term of years in the galleys; for the second offence, the gallers for life. In this country, the monopoly of labor-saving machinery and its devotion to selfish instead of social use, have rendered more and more human beings superfluous, until we have a standing army of the unemployed numbering even in the most prosperous times not less than 1,000,000 ablebodled men; yet, until recently it was the prevailing notion, as it is yet the notion of all but the work people themselves and those of other classes given to thinking, that whosoerer,

classes given to thinking that whosover, being able-bedied and willing to work, can always find work to do; and section 5/1 of the general statutes of 1880; is a diagraphic reminder how savage even in Kanasa has been our treatment of the most unhappy of our human prothers.

The man out of work and penniless is, by this logislation, classed with confidencemen. Under this statute and city ordinances of similar import thousands of men, guilty of no crime but noverty, intent upon no crime but that of seeking employment, have languished in the city prisons of kanasa or perfermed unrequired ted on "rock piles" as municipal siaves, because ignorance of economic conditions had made us cruel. The victims have been the poor and humble, for whom police courts are couries of last resorting cannot give bond and appeal. They have been unheeded and uncared for by the busy world, which wastes no time visiting prisoners in jails. They have been too poor to litigate with their oppressors, and thus no voice from this under-world of human woe has ever reached the ear of an Appellate Court, because it was nobody's business to be his brother's keeper.

But those who sit in the rests of power are

reached the ear of an Appellate Court, because it was nobody's busicess to be his brother's keeper.

But those who sit in the seats of power are bound by the highest obligation to especially regard the cause of the oppressed and helpless poor. The first duty of government is to the weak. Fower becomes flendish if it be not the protector and sure retiance of the friendless, to whose complaints all other cars are duit. It is my duty to see that the laws are faithfully executed, and among those laws is the constitutional provision that no instrumentality of the State, shall deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws does not prevail where this inhuman vagrancy law is enforced? It separates men into two distinct classes, differentiated as those who are ponniless and those who are not, and declares the former criminals. Only the latter are entitled to the liberty guaranteed by the Constitution. To be found in a city "without visible means of support, or some legitimate business" is the involuntary condition of some millions at this moment, and under the law we proceed to punish them for being victims to conditions which we, as a people, have forced upon them.

I have noticed in colice court reports that sleeping in a box car "is among the varieties of this heinous crime of helng poor. Some Police Judges have usured a sovereign power not permitted the highest functionaries of the State or of the nation, and victims of industrial conditions have been peremptorily "ordered to leave town.

The right to go freely from place to place in

The right to go freely from place to place in search of employment, or even obedience to a mere whim, is part of that personal liberty guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States to every human being on American soil. Even voluntary idleness is not forbidden. If a Diogenea prefer poverty: if a Columbus choose hunger and the discovery of a new race, rather than seek personal comfort by engaging in some leaftimate susiness." I am aware of no power in the Legislature or in city Councils to deny him the right to seek happiness in his own way, so long as he harms no other person. If men commit offences, let them be arrested and punished, whether rich or poor, but let simple poverty cease to be a crime. In some cities it is provided by ordinance that if police court fince are not paid or secured the culprit shall be compelled to work out the amount as a municipal slave, and reck piles and buil pens are provided for the enforcement of these ordinances. And so it appears that this slavery is not imposed as a punishment, but soiely as a means of collecting a debt.

Such city ordinances are in flagrant violation of constitutional prohibitions. The reck pile and the null pen should never have been used in defrauding the friendless and poor. Let those twin relies of the departed auction-block era cease to disgrace the cities of Kansas governed by the Metropolitan Police act.

It is confidently expected that their own record for constitutional integer, and the first of the port of the port of the proposition of the port of the proposition of the port of the proposition of the means of the proposition of the port of the proposition of the means of the proposition The right to go freely from place to place in

Police act.
It is confidently expected that their own regard for constitutional liberty and their human impulses will induce Police Commissioners to carry out the spirit as well as the letter of the foregoing suggestions.

L. D. LEWELLING, GOVERNOR.

## LILIUOKALANL

Mr. Childs's Newspaper Hears that She Brelined to Accept Mr. Cleveland's Terms From the Philadelphia Public Lodger,

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.-A gentleman who is in a position to be well informed upon this queson informed me that the instructions given Mr. Willis were not of an inflexible character, and that he was to be governed by the condition of affairs which might exist upon his arrival at Honolulu. Acting upon the report made by Mr. Blount, and believing a great wrong had been done by the representatives of this Government, the President instructed Minister Willis "to restore, as far as practi-

Minister Willis "to restore, as far as practicable, the status existing at the time of our foreible intervention."

In doing this Mr. Willis was to protect life and property, and was to secure from Lilinokalani a written piedge, in advance of any action on the part of the United States, that upon her restoration no persecutions should be made on account of the revolution which resulted in her overthrow, and that a proclamation of general ammesty should be immediately issued. This guarantee having been given the Minister, Willis was to take steps to restore the status quo by placing Lillinokalani in power, and making proclamation of the fact that the t nited States in doing this simply undone an illegal and unwarranted act on the part of its representatives, and that it would not undertake to do anything further in the war of interference with the affairs of the Hawaiian people. Assurance was to be given the people of Hawaii that nothing would be done by the United States to maintain the Government of the Queen and that they would be at full liverty, so far us the United States was concerned, to continue the monarchy or establish a republic.

full liverity, so far his the United States was concerned to continue the monarchy or establish a republic.

It is understood that the Queen declined to accept the offer made by Minister Willis, and resistively refused to bind herself to any course of action that would in the slightest degree interfers with her prerogalive as sovereign. Islinokalani, or her representatives for her, specially opposed the general amnesty proposition, and insisted that the United States should furnish protection after the restoration for a period sufficiently long to enable her to establish a towernment.

These are believed to be substantially the facts reported by Minister Willis to the State Department. What may be the character of the instructions sent to Mr. Willis recently time will alone reveal. The resolutions passed to day by the Senate calling for information will be given respectful consideration, but may not elect the desired information at this time, for the reason that such information cannot be sent to the Senate unit it reaches

may not elicit the desired information at this time. For the reason that such information cannot be sent to the Senate until if reaches the State legariment from Honolulu, and it may be deemed by the President incompatible with the nublic inforests to make known at this time the structure of the William. The steamer to arrive at San Francisco within a few dark may brink advices which will and a the the President to send a special freezage to Congress furnishing all the facts bearing upon the case. congress turnished to the refusal to actification and the case. If Lillunds alant persists in her refusal to actifications with the instructions, it is believed the President will alse den further efforts in

the President will abandon furth-connection with Hawaiian affairs. The Fallen Wames-A Christian Votes,

To Tue Engage or Tue Fus -Sic Did ever any one who has I well in many cities are such a speciacle as this city has presented this week! There has never been any one wise concept in this world to find a remedy for s social exit, yet here we have a divine who premineral "Lot him who is without am east the first sinks, and the police, who are authorized by har, and who by their arisins I doe shown that they are alread of the dixine, yet duty it; here we have those two par time quarrelling in this big city over the actionical o this same social evil, with never a thought of all the great misery that may attend their mutual spite. All course, no one cares that the brunt of it all fals on the acceptated. What are "falled women" that any one should give them a thought Dogs rathe, any inited fact, but himself bridge. Why should are one remains her that they are something a return and that they are mothers who brought them man the world?

Now, if these or fortunate states of ours have to have summarily dispussessed and turns to mit the effect tand to no outy in the world have tacen them so should as in this Empire City of a free republich, why not let is happen in number time, when the hardenly is so much leasened? But to do it now, and at the approach of Christinas, when all our thoughts should be imposed with the thought of Him who died for Magdalens as well as Farkbursts; If there is any necessity, let there he mercy. Yours

BUNDE 4 MA

-Displayed in the window of a far un-town me shant are two crayon portraits of the kind familiar to students of New York, and the merchant appounces that each person buying a pair of shore is to receive a

"coupon" entiting the purchaser to have a life-size erayon portrait.

"The Broadway cable gripmen are certainly improving in their handling of the cara, said a citizen, "but it attit sometimes happens that a passenger who sets out to waik with calm dignity to a seat in the forward end of the car changes his mind suddenly and

takes a sent in the rear." -State pride to a thing paculiar to the smaller States. State price is a thing pacular to the smaller fister, though common enough throughout the whole South, though common enough throughout the whole South, There is a surt of kinehip between all Virginians, and one Rentuckian in a strange place will go miles to find another. No resident of this state saves the trouble to homat of New York, but you can provoke a quarrel with any Southerner by speaking ill of his state.

Stable Renews in New York seem long to have

-Stable keepers in New York seem long to have known the trick of domesticating the vagrant pigro a that seem to find the town so attractive. All contings able stables are visited by large or small flocks of there birds, and some stable keepers put up tmy shellers where the pigeons may rest and breed. tan instinct of the birds keeps them faithful to these adopted homes.

.... On the elevated road," said a citteen, "I saw this morning one man give up his seat to another. The man who got up was a well dressed, well appearing young man, and the man to whom he gave his seat was a fall man of twice his age, who booked as though was a tall man of twice his man smiled, with just the be had been til. The tall man smiled, with just the fantest tings of surprise upon his face, and sccepted the sext with polite thanks."

the seat with posite transis.

—That gorgeous and omniscient personage, the half porter, so familiar to all travelers to southern Kurope, begins to be known at the newer builds of Lits town. begins to be known at the newer holes of 15th town.
His exact equivalent has not yet appeared at a less than a les

phasted walk lined with seats, and facing the restless behind pacorame of the river. The bank rises sleep behind the walls, protesting the benches from cold winds, and on sunny mornings you find old fellows walking up and down or basking book in hand waiting up and a short the annesime falls hottest. The shertered spots where the annesime falls hottest. The view across to Blackwell's Island or to the shores of Long Island to foll of interest and activity, and the piace is one of the very best winter lounging spots in

-"Everybody knows," said a boy, " that it is more difficult to black new shoes than old ones. The other day when I brought a pair of new shoes and saw in the store a sign that said. 'New shoes polished free.' I thought I would get mine blacked so as to see if they did it is any different way. They blacked them just as anybody would except in this: the very first thing they did was to give the shoes a good rabbing with a cloth, just as they do for the last final polish. I asked the bootblack why he did that and he said that new shoes were generally a little oily and that that first run was to rub the oil off. Then he went ahead and blacked them without dimentity."

—"I should certainly count myself a person of at

least ordinary intelligence," said a middle-aged man;
"but as I grow older I find there's a great lot of things
I don't know. Take the matter of pronunciation, for instance; I am making discoveries in that all the time. I find that there are words that I have been calmir mispronouncing all my life, to the dismay, doubtless, of those better informed. For example, take the word inexerable. Do you know that until a few years are when I heard somebody pronounce it correctly, I had always called that inexpensed rounds dreading. deem't it! It does to me now, and yet I got along com fortably enough with inex-scable for a good many

-New York's much ridiculed system of long, straight streets has one advantage even on the side of the proturesque—it makes possible distant vistas such as are never seen in cities that do not possess such attreta. The view north and south on First avenue from Eightyfourth street, which is one of the highest points of the thoroughfare, illustrates what such a vista can the view is bounded by a misty sky line, across which from time to time, is borne the puffing steem of lo in motives up in the annexed district. Southward, on sunny days, one sees the broad thoroughfare narrowing to a sunlit haze peopled with men and moving vehicles. Broad bands of gold bar the avenue at every cross street, and a single tail church tower upon the

west rises into respectual sunshine.
-There stands at the foot of East Seventy-fifth street, flanked by a coal wharf on one side and an untage enclosed within ample grounds. The cottage faces the river, and a summer pavilion simost over hangs the water. There extends westward for nearly a whole long block a garden with runed summer houses and long tangles of honeysuckie. The garden and the house are high above the sidewark, and they present to the street only a high blank wall pierced by with printed denunciations against trespassers. The whole place is lealously suarded against intrusion, and it suggests a paradise vainly essaying to hold its place and privacy against the advancing tide of population

and business. We Don't Know, and We Don't Belleve It. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUB-Net Eugene Field called my attention a few days ago to a remarkable poem it my attention a lew days ago to a remarkable poem in a little book printed in Boston in 1886, called "The Laures, being a Collection of Poema," which appears to have been written by James G. Whittler in his cal luw days. The poem is called "The Love Letter," and bears the initials "J. G. W." The contents of the little volume include contributions from James G. Perciva W. C. Brrant, O. W. Holmes. Willis, E. Everett, and other names quite as we known, which emboldens me in attributing this "Love Letter" to Whittier. The first and last stanzas are there:

O, come to me this very eve, for I am alone.

A-weeping by my writing deak, and Fa and Ma have They say that you are going off, that Pa has used you But if he has depend upon "t his daughter never will:
We had the usiy lawyer here to dine with us to-day,
And Ma took pains to epeak to him in her parental war;
She said—no matter what she said—the lawyer grinned and fixed his bold assuring giance upon us all the while.

I hope you will not leave me, love, indeed you must not go.
For Pa would be in ecstasies, and I should miss you so to come to me this very eve, before the moon has set. And we will wander in her night and love each other And we will talk of bygone times, our earlier hopes

and fears.

And know again the luxury of sympathizing years:

And we will breaths our tows again by every hely and O. we will be happy yet and love in spite of Pa. Can it be possible this remarkably comic poem was written by the gentle James O. Whittier—one of his earlier ventures in the field of possy? The "Laurel" was printed in Boston about the time of his boyhood, and this gives an air of plausibility to the theory that it was written by Whittier. Will the editor of Tra figs

shed a little light on the subject? Guo. II. Yanowing. State Ald to Sectarian Schools. To ray Epiron or The Sun-Sir: Please permit a few rords on the Rev. Father Phelan's latest on the achies

lie says: "We might as well go the whole length and build our churches out of the State funds, and support our clerry by State stipends."

The State taxes its people for the support of schools.

Some of its people, however, build and support actionis of their own. Should not the State, therefore, in such cases allow at least a relate?
The State does not tax its people for the support of churches, the effore he observed has any claim on the churches, instance of Father Phelan to Mrs. Maintening Eliza to refer good Father Phelan to Mrs. Maintening Time to refer good Father Phelan to Mrs. Maintening to the tensor of the father than the father th

To the Entrie of the Scr.-Sir. I am a private in a certain battery of the Pires Artillery quartered both a bundred inties from Fort Hamilton. We are well bundred miles from Fort Hamilton ciothed and well quartered. For distinguished the compara-tively light. But we are not wellful we are smillers and don't expect damilies, but we do expect down found and enough of it. It we minute with the littles found and enough of it. It we minute with the littles found and enough of it. It we minute with the littles are all many first littles and least how the littles are all only the littles are a little little and little littles.

Suspension of a Breas Reform Movement,

Disorderly & anduct in Philindelphia, possible Philodolesia Public Lebra.

Until recently the attactor to Hawali was "darate

is mailie." Now, Willia is bork to'. Hed and Hoad,

He had spoken to her very softly, were awastly, wery earnestly, and the boost come to her cheek. "Why to your lace red!" he smiled, as he took her

willing hand "Become out heart is." she whispered, and the Hight of the street lamp drew back and left them in the biles

> Generally Understood. From Mesoliton 2006.